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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 11. Saturday, December 31, 1796. No. 539.

FROM FINDLEY's HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION.

CHAPTER XIV.

(Continued from our paper of Saturday December 17.)

WITH respect to atonements, we suggested that if the army marched into the country in order to procure them, the most proper objects having already sheltered themselves under the faith of government, those who were guilty and had not signed the amnesty would have time to escape while the army was advancing. We proposed to carry up with us in confidence such instructions as the President would transmit to any person, whom he would appoint to commence prosecutions, and alleged that in that way alone proper subjects for making atonement could be procured, and that doing this, would afford a decisive test whether the execution of the laws could be supported or not. We concluded by requesting the President to inform us if time would be yet allowed to procure more certain and unequivocal assurances, and if this was granted, in what manner these assurances should be obtained, and how, or where, they should be communicated to him.

The President, in reply, assured us that it would have been his wish to have authorised the commissioners to have given the people sufficient time for the agitation to subside, and to be informed of the terms and to deliberate on them, without ordering the militia to be in readiness for marching, if time and other circumstances would have permitted, but that the time the insurrection commenced was not of his choosing, and was too near the winter to enable him to afford the time he wished to have given, and that the flame having caught in Maryland, and symptoms of it having been discovered in some other places in Pennsylvania, rendered it improper to delay the expedition till the spring, lest the flame should spread further.

He said there were some disorderly corps in the army, that some disorders had been committed on the march to Carlisle, and that two men had been actually killed, he described, circumstantially, the manner in which they were killed, and said in regard to the information he had received neither case appeared to have been murder, yet he had given up the authors of both these offences, to the laws of our own state, and would do so in every instance, where the laws required that this should be done, and assured us that he would provide by dismissing the disorderly corps among better troops, or otherwise, that they should be kept in strict subordination, that in every instance, where infractions were made on the laws by any of the army, they should be subjected to punishment. He assured us further, that the army should not consider themselves as judges or executioners of the laws, but as employed to support the proper authorities in the execution of them. That he had been obliged to leave Virginia, before he transacted some necessary business, which he had intended, and to come in haste to Philadelphia on account of the insurrection, and that he had left Philadelphia, where we knew his presence was necessary to prepare for the meeting of Congress, in order to come to the army; that he mixed and conversed daily with the officers, and that his great object in all this was to impress the army with a proper sense of the importance of submitting to the laws, and that unless they did so, the last resort of a republican government would be defeated. He added that he would go to the Maryland Brigade, then rendezvoused at Williams port, and from thence to Virginia troops at fort Cumberland, and return by Bedford, where the troops now on their march from Carlisle would encamp from some time, and that his great object would be to impress on the army, in these different places, a sense of the necessity of its subordination to the laws.

With respect to the expence, &c. of the expedition, he said there might some good grow out of it to console, if not compensate us. That though we had made a republican form of government and enacted laws under it, yet we had given no testimony to the world of being able or willing to support our government and laws, that this being the first instance of the kind since the commencement of the government, he thought it his duty to bring out such a force as would not only be sufficient to subdue the insurgents, if they made resistance, but to crush to atoms any opposition that might rise in any other corner; that this would operate in favour of humanity, by effectually discouraging any, that might be otherwise disposed, to in provoking hostilities; and that in the result it might teach the citizens the more cautions of writing or speaking in such a manner of the measures of government, as might have a tendency to inflame the citizens, and would also convince other nations that we could defend ourselves. He said that the questions we had asked, respecting further assurances, would require some time for consideration, and appointed us to wait on him again at five o'clock in the evening.

In the evening interview, the President declined settling forward with us or others, orders for securing offenders. This we expected. He told us that we ought to know among ourselves who were guilty, and prosecute them. He encouraged us to take more unequivocal assurances from the people, but made no promise of amnesty on the account of these assurances, but repeatedly said that they might do good, and could do no harm, and he on this and every other occasion pressed it on us to take the utmost care that one gun should not be fired, and added that if one gun was fired, he would not be responsible for the consequences—we assured him that there was no design of making resistance, but on the caution being repeated, we remarked that if a fool or desperate man, to prevent himself from being taken, should fire a gun, that it would be a great hardship if the whole country should be implicated in his guilt; he answered that he did not intend that they should, but that we did not know what might be the consequence of firing one gun. He told us that he did not command the army, in person, but had appointed governor Lee commander in chief, and mentioned who were to command the militia of the differ

directed the orders he had prepared, to be read to us, as far as they respected the subordination of the army to the laws.

We had free access to converse on every topic that we thought might be useful, as long as we judged in convenient to stay, &: in the course of the conversation secretary Hamilton, who was present and took a part in the general conversation, asked us what were the grounds of our own confidence of submission to the laws, and the protection to be afforded to officers in the different parts of the country.

In answer to this we related the particular instances of coercion that had recently been given in the different counties, which discovered that there was both a disposition and ability to put the laws in execution in all the four counties. We mentioned as another ground of our confidence, the influence of the clergy in promoting submission to the laws, and stated several instances of it, such as Mr. M'Millan of Washington county refusing to administer the sacrament of the lord's supper to his congregation, until they would submit to the laws, & Mr. Porter of Westmoreland, who laboured publicly and privately with success from the beginning, to prevent the spirit of disorder from spreading in his congregation; that many other clergymen had distinguished themselves, and, that as soon as the agitation of mind had subsided which in some places rendered men deaf to instruction for a time, they had great influence with the people in bringing them to a sense of their duty. We also stated that all the judges of the court in the different counties, without exception, the justices of the peace, and all who ever had been, or then were, members of Assembly, with a few exceptions, chiefly in one county, where, and always had been well disposed, and that in general all who had been distinguished for understanding, to whom their neighbours in settled times had looked up to for counsel, were the friends of order.

We observed that during the agitation a remarkable change appeared to have taken place in society, that an unusual number of falsehoods, asserting that a vast variety of unusual and oppressive taxes had been laid by Congress, that the wages of the members had been raised to eight dollars a day, &c. and that in consequence of these reports, men who held offices either in the Federal or state governments, were considered as combined against the people, and discredited in contradicting those reports, while at the same time every traveller or vagrant was credited in asserting them, but that now, people having been generally undeceived, would never suffer themselves to be so misled for the future by crediting such stories.

On being asked by the secretary, what ground of confidence we had with respect to the country adjacent to the Monongahela, we answered that not having been present at the last meeting at Parkison's Ferry we had not personal knowledge respecting that country, but Alexander Addison, President of the state courts in that district, who had been secretary of the meeting at Parkison's Ferry, had informed us by letter, that he had conversed with the principal

and that they

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The Preſident, in reply, aſſured us that it would have been his wifh to have authorifed the commiſſioners to have given the people ſufficient time for the agitation to fubfide, and to be informed of the terms and to deliberate on them, without ordering the militia to be in readineſs for marching, if time and other circumſtances would have permitted, but that the time the inſurrection commenced was not of his choofing, and was too near the winter to enable him to afford the time he wifhed to have given, and that the flame having caught in Maryland, and the rumours of it having been difcovered in fome other places in Pennſylvania, rendered it improper to delay the expedition till the ſpring, leſt the flame ſhould ſpread further.

He ſaid there were ſome diſorderly corps in the army, that ſome diſorders had been committed on the march to Carliſle, and that two men had been actually killed, he deſcribed, circumſtantially, the manner in which they were killed, and ſaid in ſubſtance the information he had received reſpecting the caſe appeared to have been miſtaken, yet that he had given up the priſoners to the laws of our own ſtate, and would do ſo in every inſtance, where the laws required that this ſhould be done, and aſſured us that he would provide by diſbanding the diſorderly corps and the like, or otherwiſe, that they ſhould be kept in ſtrict ſubordination, that in every inſtance, where infractions were made on the laws by any of the army, they ſhould be ſubjected to puniſhment. He aſſured us further, that the army ſhould not conſider themſelves as judges or executioners of the laws, but as employed to ſupport the proper authorities in the execution of them. That he had been obliged to leave Virginia, before he tranſacted ſome neceſſary buſineſs, which he had intended, and to come in haſte to Philadelphia on account of the inſurrection, and that he had left Philadelphia, where we knew his preſence was neceſſary to prepare for the meeting of Congreſs, in order to come to the army; that he mixed and converſed daily with the officers, and that his great object in all this was to impreſs the army with a proper ſenſe of the importance of ſubmitting to the laws, and that unleſs they did ſo, the laſt reſort of a republican government would be defeated. He added that he would go to the Maryland Brigade, then reſt Rouſed at Williams port, and from thence to Virginia troops at fort Cumberland, and return by Bedford, where the troops now on their march from Carliſle would encamp from ſometime, and that his great object would be to impreſs on the army, in theſe different places, a ſenſe of the neceſſity of its ſubordination to the laws.

With reſpect to the expence, &c. of the expedition, he ſaid there might ſome good grow out of it to conſole, if not compenſate us. That though we had made a republican form of government and enacted laws under it, yet we had given no teſtimony to the world of being able or willing to ſupport our government and laws, that this being the firſt inſtance of the kind ſince the commencement of the government, he thought it his duty to bring out ſuch a force as would not only be ſufficient to ſubdue the inſurgents, if they made reſiſtance, but to crush to atoms any oppoſition that might ariſe in any other corner; that this would operate in favour of humanity, by effectually diſcouraging any, that might be otherwiſe diſpoſed, to be provoking hoſtilities; and that in the reſult it might teach the citizens the moſt cautious of writing or talking in ſuch a manner of the meaſures of government as might have a tendency to inflame the citizens, and would alſo convince other nations that we could defend ourſelves. He ſaid that the queſtions we had aſked, reſpecting further aſſurances, would require ſome time for conſideration, and appointed us to wait on him again at five o'clock in the evening.

In the evening interview, the Preſident declined ſaying any thing with us or others, orders for ſecuring offenders. This we expected. He told us that we ought to know among ourſelves who were guilty, and proſecute them. He encouraged us to take more unequivocal aſſurances from the people, but made no profeſſion of anxiety on the account of theſe aſſurances, but repeatedly ſaid that they might do good, and could do no harm, and he on this and every other occaſion preſſed it on us to take the utmoſt care that one gun ſhould not be fired, and added that if one gun was fired, he would not be reſponſible for the conſequences—we aſſured him that there was no deſign of making reſiſtance, but on the caution being repeated, we remarked that if a fool or deſperate man, to prevent himſelf from being taken, ſhould fire a gun, that it would be a great hardſhip if the whole country ſhould be implicated in his guilt; he anſwered that he did not intend that they ſhould, but that we did not know what might be the conſequence of firing one gun. He told us that he did not command the army, in perſon, but had appointed governor Lee commander in chief, and mentioned who were to command the militia of the differ

directed the orders he had prepared, to be read to us, as far as they reſpected the ſubordination of the army to the laws.

We had free acceſs to converſe on every topic that we thought might be uſeful, as long as we judged in convenient to ſtay, & in the courſe of the converſation ſecretary Hamilton, who was preſent and took a part in the general converſation, aſked us what were the grounds of our own confidence of ſubmiſſion to the laws, and the protection to be afforded to officers in the different parts of the country.

In anſwer to this we related the particular inſtances of coercion that had recently been given in the different counties, which diſcovered that there was both a diſpoſition and ability to put the laws in execution in all the four counties. We mentioned as another ground of our confidence, the induſtry of the clergy in promoting ſubmiſſion to the laws, and ſtated ſeveral inſtances of it, ſuch as Mr. M'Millin of Waſhington county refuſing to adminiſter the ſecrament of the lord's ſupper to his congregation, until they would ſubmit to the laws, & Mr. Porter of Weſtmoreland, who laboured publicly and privately with ſucceſs from the beginning, to prevent the ſpirit of diſorder from ſpreading in his congregation; that many other clergymen had diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and, that as ſoon as the agitation of mind had ſubſided which in ſome places rendered men deaf to inſtruction for a time, they had great influence with the people in bringing them to a ſenſe of their duty. We obſerved that all the judges of the court in the different counties, without exception, the juſtices of the peace, and all who ever had been, or then were, members of Aſſembly, with a few exceptions, chiefly in one county, where, and always had been well eſpoſed, and that in general all who had been diſtinguiſhed for underſtanding, to whom their neighbours in ſettled times had looked up to for counſel, were the friends of order.

We obſerved that during the agitation a remarkable change appeared to have taken place in ſociety, that an unuſual number of falſehoods, aſſerting that a vaſt variety of unuſual and oppreſſive taxes had been laid by Congreſs, that the wages of the members had been raiſed to eight dollars a day, &c. and that in conſequence of theſe reports, men who held offices either in the Federal or ſtate governments, were conſidered as combined againſt the people, and diſcredited in contradicting thoſe reports, whilſt at the ſame time every traveller or vagrant was credited in aſſerting them, but that now, people having been generally undeceived, would never ſuffer themſelves to be ſo miſled for the future by crediting ſuch ſtories.

On being aſked by the ſecretary, what ground of confidence we had with reſpect to the country adjacent to the Monongahela, we anſwered that not having been preſent at the laſt meeting at Parkiſon's Ferry we had not perſonal knowledge reſpecting that country, but Alexander Addiſon, Preſident of the ſtate courts in that diſtrict, who had been ſecretary of the meeting at Parkiſon'sFerry, had informed us by letter, that he had converſed with the principal

and that they

had assured him that they would all submit to the law. We added that Mr. Andrew M'Farlane, who resided in the settlement, where the opposition had been the most violent, and who had himself been obnoxious to the rioters, had travelled down the road with us, that he would be responsible with all his estate, which was considerable, for submission to the law, and protection to the officers in that settlement; and that he would even permit the office to be held in his own house, and be responsible for its safety; that on asking him if he would permit an office to be kept in his house, supposing the officer to be very unpopular, he replied, that if that should be the case, it might be more prudent for the officer to hold it for some time in Pittsburgh, where the garrison was; but that a person who was not otherwise obnoxious would be in no danger from holding the office. Mr. M'Farlane's house is in Allegheny county, but part of his land is in Washington.

(To be continued.)

ON THE MISERIES OF WAR.

The following very affecting history, exemplifying one of the countless miseries of war, is extracted form Mrs. Robinson's very interesting and well written novel of Anelina:

"Last Christmas eve, said he, my wife fell ill; and after many struggles with her disorder, was at last confined to her bed, beyond the hope of recovery. My boy attended his mother by night and by day. Her illness, however baffled all his care, and she wasted, hour by hour, till she was as slender, your honor, as a shadow."

"Had she no medical advice?" said I.

"Yes, your honor," replied he; "Mr. Lloyd, our curate, who is learned in physic as well divinity, came twice a day to see her; but all would not do; she was so changed we could scarcely believe it was the same person. She was as pale as a corpse, your honor, and as feeble as an infant.

Here the full heart bid the tongue pause, while the fine essence of sensibility rushed in to the eyes. In a few moments he continued his narative.

"May-day in the morning, I never shall forget it, as we sat by her bed side, I beheld through her little casement all the villagers crouding to make merry. They sung and danced along: every heart was full of gladness, except mine and my poor boy's. He looked upon his mother, and then on me, & then taking her by the hand he kissed it.—Mother, said he, I remember how merry you used to be on this day. You sung like the lark, and was up as early too."

"I shall never sing again," said she:—"Heaven's will be done!" She then turned her head upon the pillow, and we were all silent.

"We was roused by the pipe and tabor, which was carried before the dancing villagers.

"God bless them," said my wife, "I envy not their happiness. This is a world of affliction!" Sighed deeply, your honor, as though the soul was departing from the body.

"Soon after she fell into a profound sleep & did not awake for three hours; when she thought herself refreshed and better. She complained of hunger, and fancied that a new laid egg would nourish her.

"You shall have one, if I die for it," said her son—and without waiting even for her answer, he ran to the village. All the shops were shut, on account of the holiday. On entering the kitchen of the White Lion, the landlord inquired after my wife, and gave him the eggs, with hearty wishes for her recovery.

"Is thy mother sick, my lad," said a stranger, who sat smoking his pipe near the window—"here," continued he, "take her a pint of wine—it will do her good."

"My boy took the shilling from the stranger's hand, and having purchased the wine, was joyfully preparing to return.

"The landlord will send thy liquor, my lad," said the stranger, "but thou must serve the King." The man-trappers rushed in, and they forced him away, your honor, in spite of all his entreaties to take a last farewel of his dying mother.

"One of Mr. Lloyd's sons came to tell me the sad news. He opened the door and beckoned me to come out. My mind misgave me."

"Make haste with the story," said I—for to speak honestly my heart had caught the contageous sorrow, and was beginning to discover its weakness.

"Well, your honour, then came Mr. Lloyd, and he broke the sad story to my wife."

"And what followed?" said I, with the utmost impatience—"I hope she did not suffer much."

"Not much, your honor—for that night she expired in my arms, calling on her poor son and praying for his safety.

"On the next Sunday I followed her to yonder church yard, where I hope, when it shall please God, to rest for ever."

"Insatiable ambition," said I, "these are thy ravages! Thus to augment the power of a few individuals, thousands and ten thousands perish unregarded.

LATE DISCOVERIES

ENGLAND has discovered the French directory are able to fill and discharge the accustomed relations—and that they all wear *breeches*—and their engineers are very precise; that one Englishman is not a match for five *French men*—that the country is not as fond of royalty, as they were led to suppose—that the way to Paris was much longer and more disagreeable than Mr. Pitt described it—with many other discoveries equally important, in consequence of which his sacred majesty, the most sublime sultan George the 3d, by the grace of God King of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, elector of Hanover, &c. &c. &c. &c. has condescended to send a lord to ask peace from their high mightinesses and majesties, the carmagnole directors.

GERMANY has discovered that Alsace or Lorrain cannot be added to his dominions; that it is not safe to get into France, either by the northern frontier or by the eastern—that Generals Cobourgh, Clairfayt, La Tour and Wurmser, are not better generals than Jourdan, Pichegru, Buonaparte & Moreau, that the loss of five such countries as Belgium and Lombardy, is very serieous indeed—that a greater loss would be a greater evil—with many more equally important.

PRUSSIA has discovered that the soil and produce of campaigns do not agree with soldiers—Instance the duke of Brunswick's retreat from that country, he has made other discoveries in common with the emperor. In consequence of which he has determined never to set his foot in France again.

PORTUGAL—has discovered that the English are not able to defend them against France and Spain, undetermined.

ITALY has discovered that Buonaparte is the very devil for fighting—that there is a great deal of Roman blood in the country which has made its appearance in Lombardy and is yet warm. Naturalists who have unnailed it, scruple not to say that it belonged to some patriot, perhaps Brutus—it is said to be prolific in generating Republicanism.

SPAIN has discovered that Republican alliance is superior to the Bourbon compact.

NAPLES—That St. Januarius was not so powerful as St. Buonaparte.

...of flame rolled on until it consumed ...elling houses with all their appenda... ...only 171 houses in the compact part of ...y are left standing, 375 chimnies re... ...bare and form a dismal appearance.— ...houses that escaped the conflagration ...rounded with their suffering fellow citi... ...and yet 400 families are destitute of ...ter. The property destroyed in build... ...merchandize, &c. is estimated at least ...e million of dollars.

...w York experienced a calamity of a ...r nature, though not so extensive, on ...morning of the 9th instant. The fire ...e out on Murray's wharf, just below ...Tontine Coffee house, and in the course ...ur hours upwards of 40 dwellings hou... ...nd stores were consumed. In the midst ...e confusion, the cry of powder being ...e of the stores, was vociferated from ...crowd, raised, as is supposed, by some ...ins, who wanted opportunity to plun... ...as there was no ground for the alarm, ...here is every reason to believe that the ...did not originate in accident, but a vil... ...ins design.

...e frequency of fires in different parts ...e union, ought to render every citizen ...cularly careful to guard against those ...ters. Not only the duty they owe ...selves, requires it of them, but they ...ld remember that the property of their ...bour is equally involved with their ... and that a single act of carelessness ...overwhelm all around them in ruin.

...ct from the Speech delivered by Gov. ...ffin, to the Legislature of this State, ...the 9th instant.

...But, at this moment, gentlemen, cir... ...tances arise which are calculated to cast ...dle upon the splendour of the scene ...as been described, and to interrupt ...current of our enjoyments :—You will ...y perceive that I allude to the Presi... ...s retreat from public life—and to the ...faction which the French Republic ...pressed at the conduct of our govern...

...With respect, however, to the latter ...se painful events, we may implicitly ...t, that the probity, moderation and ...m, of the federal authority, and the ...and magnanimity of the Executive ...ory, will speedily furnish an effectual ... by restoring the nations to that state ...fidence, concord, and amity, which ...lone be congenial with the popular ...s, and the political interests, of both ...publics. But in relinquishing the ac... ...rvices of a patriot, who has so meri... ...ly swayed the affections of his fellow ...ns, and so successfully executed the ...ils of his country ; we must, in vain, ...pt to calculate the loss, and can derive ...lation from this source alone—that, ...the grateful love and veneration of ...temporaries shall give to his retreat all ...ace that this world can bestow, the ...heritance of his example and his fame, ...be the palladium and pride of our ...osterity !"

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persons indebted by bond,

...or book account to Nyhoff & Claasse, ...ants, in Greensburgh, are desired to ...and pay their respective balances on ...ore the 9th of January next, as we wish ...e our accounts.

NYHOFF & CLAASSE.

...ensburgh, Dec. 15, 1796.

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those who have any de-

...against the estate of Joseph Nicholas, ...Pittsburgh, deceased, are desired to ...them properly attested, and all those ...are any way indebted to said estate, ...desired to make immediate payment to

NATHANIEL IRISH, }
SAMUEL EWALT, } *Executors*

...sburgh, Dec. 20, 1796.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31.

The Governour has appointed A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth, during his term of office.

The following is a state of the votes of Electors for President and Vice President from all the states that are come to hand.

Pennsylvania.		*Massachusetts.*	
Jefferson	14	Adams	16
Adams	1	Pinckney	13
Burr	13	*Maryland.*	
Pinckney	2	Adams	7
Virginia.		Jefferson	4
Jefferson	20	Pinckney	4
Adams	1	Burr	3
Burr	1	*New-York.*	
Pinckney	1	Adams	12
Connecticut.		Pinckney	11
Adams	9	Burr	1
Pinckney	4	*Delaware.*	
New Jersey.		Adams	3
Adams	7	Pinckney	3
Pinckney	7	*North Carolina.*	
New Hampshire.		Adams	1
Adams	6	Pinckney	1
Pinckney	6	Jefferson	11
Rhode Island		Burr	6
Adams	4	*South Carolina.*	
Vermont.		Pinckney	8
Adams	4	Jefferson	8
Pinckney	4		

There are 139 votes in the United States for the President and Vice President.—It appears that John Adams has 71, and of course is elected President, Mr. Pinckney will be the Vice President. The returns from Georgia, Kentucky, and Tenessee are not yet received. The two former have four votes each, and the latter three votes.

By Yesterday's Mail.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.

ANOTHER FIRE IN SAVANNAH.

Captain Hughes who arrived yesterday from Savannah, which he left on the 6th inst. we learn, brings an account of another fire in that unfortunate city. Not having seen captain Hughes, we could not obtain any further particulars than that it occured a day or two previous to his sailing, occasioned perhaps, by the smoking ruins of the late fire; and that twenty more houses had been laid in ashes.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.

Yesterday His Excellency Thomas Mifflin was Proclaimed Governor of this Commonwealth with the customary formalities.

The act for granting Fifteen Thousand Dollars for the relief of the citizens of Savanna, passed the Senate of this Commonwealth this day.

A bill to amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, passed the House of Delegates on the 7th inst. This bill abolishes the capital punishment of free persons for all crimes except murder of the first degree, and subjects those convicted of other crimes to imprisonment and hard labour (in a penitentiary house to be erected for that purpose) for such space as may be adjudged by a jury within certain limits & proportioned to the magnitude of the offence.

The resolutions brought forward in the House of Delegates to call a convention to form a new constitution for that State, ended by substituting another which goes to the people at large to instruct their Representatives to the next session on the occasion, if to them it should seem necessary.

It appears by the Knoxville Gazette of the 14th ult. that a company of Dragoons under the command of Capt. John F. Web, had arrived at Fort Defiance, and it was understood were distined for the frontiers of Georgia.

William Christy,

Has just received a fresh supply of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of the following articles, viz

Superfine and the most fashionable seven quarter broad cloths, printed, figured, spotted, striped, plain and grey cassimers, of a superior quality, blue, fancy stript, scarlet, plain and grey coatings, Irish ratteens, kersey green baize, swanskin, half thicks, &c. fine white, yellow, and scarlet flannels, large rose and three point blankets.

Books and Stationary.

Queens Ware and Groceries, a large assortment, which he is now selling at the most reduced prices for cash as well as country produce.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1796.

Just opened at the House of NATHANIEL IRISH, Esq. in Pittsburgh, and for sale by

R. & A. PORTER,

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of

Superfine, second and coarse cloths, twilled, elastic stripe, and plain coatings, carpeting, Indian and rose blankets, flanels, baizes, backings and swanskins, plain and figured cassimers, swantdown, Marseilles, dimities, royal rib, thickserts, twilled, plain and fancy velvets, fustians, jeans, calimancoes, durants, joans, moreens, taboreens, rattinets and shalloons, bedticking, cotton and linen, check, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, India bandanoes, tamboured and plain muslins, jaconet and book muslin handkerchiefs, shawls, Irish linen, worsted, cotton and silk patent hose, mens coarse and fine shoes, ladies morocco and stuff shoes, childrens shoes, gentlemen and ladies hats, childrens hats, a handsome assortment of chintz and cottons, &c. &c.—Also, an assortment of china, glass and queens ware, books and stationary, and an invoice of hardware.

As the subscribers have been disappointed in going to Kentucky, for which place their goods were intended, now offer them for sale at the most reduced prices for cash, produce, or approved notes at a short date. The public are assured that the original cost and carriage will only be put on the above goods.

Dec. 15, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THE *HOUSE that the subscriber now lives in. The terms may be known by applying to*

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1796.

of flame rolled on until it consumed welling houſes with all their appenda- only 171 houſes in the compact part of ly are left ſtanding, 375 chimnies re- bare and form a diſmal appearance.— houſes that eſcaped the conflagration rounded with their ſuffering fellow citi- and yet 400 families are deſtitute of ter. The property deſtroyed in build- merchandize, &c. is eſtimated at leaſt e million of dollars.

w York experienced a calamity of a r nature, though not ſo extenſive, on rning of the 9th inſtant. The fire e out on Murray's wharf, juſt below Tontine Coffee houſe, and in the courſe ur hours upwards of 40 dwellings hou- nd ſtores were conſumed. In the midſt e confuſion, the cry of powder being e of the ſtores, was vociferated from rowd, raiſed, as is ſuppoſed, by ſome ns, who wanted opportunity to plun- as there was no ground for the alarm, here is every reaſon to believe that the did not originate in accident, but a vil- is deſign.

e frequency of fires in different parts e union, ought to render every citizen cularly careful to guard againſt thoſe ers. Not only the duty they owe ſelves, requires it of them, but they ld remember that the property of their bour is equally involved with their and that a ſingle act of careleſsneſs overwhelm all around them in ruin.

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ct from the Speech delivered by Gov. ffl n, to the Legiſlature of this State, the 9th inſtant.

But, at this moment, gentlemen, cir- ances ariſe which are calculated to caſt ade upon the ſplendour of the ſcene has been deſcribed, and to interrupt urrent of our enjoyments :—You will y perceive that I allude to the Preſi- s retreat from public life—and to the faction which the French Republic preſſed at the conduct of our govern-

With reſpect, however, to the latter ſe painful events, we may implicitly ſt, that the probity, moderation and m, of the federal authority, and the e and magnanimity of the Executive tory, will ſpeedily furniſh an effectual by reſtoring the nations to that ſtate fidence, concord, and amity, which lone be congenial with the popular s, and the political intereſts, of both epublics. But in relinquiſhing the ac- vices of a patriot, who has ſo meri- ſwayed the affections of his fellow ns, and ſo ſucceſsfully executed the ils of his country ; we muſt, in vain, pt to calculate the loſs, and can derive lation from this ſource alone—that, the grateful love and veneration of emporaries ſhall give to his retreat all ace that this world can beſtow, the heritance of his example and his fame, e the palladium and pride of our poſterity!"

perſons indebted by bond,

or book account to Nyhoff & Claaſſe, unts, in Greenſburgh, are deſired to and pay their reſpective balances on re the 9th of January next, as we wiſh our accounts.

NYHOFF & CLAASSE.

eenſburgh, Dec. 15, 1796.

thoſe who have any de-

againſt the eſtate of Joſeph Nicholas, Pittſburgh, deceaſed, are deſired to them properly atteſted, and all thoſe are any way indebted to ſaid eſtate, deſired to make immediate payment to

NATHANIEL IRISH, } *Executors*
SAMUEL EWALT, }

ſburgh, Dec. 20, 1796.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 31.

The Governour has appointed A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth, during his term of office.

The following is a ſtate of the votes of Electors for Preſident and Vice Preſident from all the ſtates that are come to hand.

Pennſylvania.		*Maſſachuſetts.*	
Jefferſon	14	Adams	16
Adams	1	Pinckney	13
Burr	13	*Maryland.*	
Pinckney	2	Adams	7
Virginia.		Jefferſon	4
Jefferſon	20	Pinckney	4
Adams	1	Burr	3
Burr	1	*New-York.*	
Pinckney	1	Adams	12
Connecticut.		Pinckney	11
Adams	9	Burr	1
Pinckney	4	*Delaware.*	
New Jerſey.		Adams	3
Adams	7	Pinckney	3
Pinckney	7	*North Carolina.*	
New Hampſhire.		Adams	1
Adams	6	Pinckney	1
Pinckney	6	Jefferſon	11
Rhode Iſland		Burr	6
Adams	4	*South Carolina.*	
Vermont.		Pinckney	8
Adams	4	Jefferſon	8
Pinckney	4		

There are 139 votes in the United States for the Preſident and Vice Preſident.—It appears that John Adams has 71, and of courſe is elected Preſident. Mr. Pinckney will be the Vice Preſident. The returns from Georgia, Kentucky, and Teneſſee are not yet received. The two former have four votes each, and the latter three votes.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.

ANOTHER FIRE IN SAVANNAH.

Captain Hughes who arrived yeſterday from Savannah, which he left on the 6th inſt. we learn, brings an account of another fire in that unfortunate city. Not having ſeen captain Hughes, we could not obtain any further particulars than that it occured a day or two previous to his ſailing—occaſioned perhaps, by the ſmoking ruins of the late fire; and that twenty more houſes had been laid in aſhes.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.

Yeſterday His Excellency Thomas Mifflin was Proclaimed Governor of this Commonwealth with the cuſtomary formalities.

The act for granting Fifteen Thouſand Dollars for the relief of the citizens of Savanna, paſſed the Senate of this Commonwealth this day.

A bill to amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, paſſed the Houſe of Delegates on the 7th inſt. This bill aboliſhes the capital puniſhment of free perſons for all crimes except murder of the firſt degree, and ſubjects thoſe convicted of other crimes to impriſonment and hard labour (in a penitentiary houſe to be erected for that purpoſe) for ſuch ſpace as may be adjudged by a jury within certain limits & proportioned to the magnitude of the offence.

The reſolutions brought forward in the Houſe of Delegates to call a convention to form a new conſtitution for that State, ended by ſubſtituting another which goes to the people at large to inſtruct their Repreſentatives to the next ſeſſion on the occaſion, if to them it ſhould ſeem neceſſary.

It appears by the Knoxville Gazette of the 14th ult. that a company of Dragoons under the command of Capt. John F. Web, had arrived at Fort Defiance, and it was underſtood were diſtined for the frontiers of Georgia.

William Chriſty,

Has juſt received a freſh ſupply of MERCHANDIZE, conſiſting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine and the moſt faſhionable ſeven-quarter broad cloths, printed, figured, ſpotted, ſtriped, plain and grey caſſimers, of a ſuperior quality, blue, fancy ſtript, ſcarlet, plain and grey coatings, Iriſh ratteens, kerſey green baize, ſwanſkin, half thicks, &c. fine white, yellow, and ſcarlet flannels, large roſe and three point blankets.

Books and Stationary.

Queens Ware and Groceries, a large aſſortment, which he is now ſelling at the moſt reduced prices for caſh as well as country produce.

Pittſburgh, December 30, 1796.

Juſt opened at the Houſe of NATHANIEL IRISH, Eſq. in Pittſburgh, and for ſale by

R. & A. PORTER,

A General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, conſiſting of

Superfine, ſecond and coarſe cloths, twilled, elaſtic ſtripe, and plain coatings, carpeting, Indian and roſe blankets, flanels, baizes, backings and ſwanſkins, plain and figured caſſimers, ſwandown, Marſeilles, dimities, royal rib, thickſetts, twilled, plain and fancy velvets, fuſtians, jeans, calimancoes, durants, joans, moreens, taboreens, ruttinets and ſhalloons, bedticking, cotton and linen, check, ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, India bandanoes, tamboured and plain muſlins, jaconet and book muſlin handkerchiefs, ſhawls, Iriſh linen, worſted, cotton and ſilk patent hoſe, mens coarſe and fine ſhoes, ladies morocco and ſtuff ſhoes, childrens ſhoes, gentlemen and ladies hats, childrens hats, a handſome aſſortment of chintz and cottons, &c. &c.—Alſo, an aſſortment of china, glaſs and queens ware, books and ſtationary, and an invoice of hardware.

As the ſubſcribers have been diſappointed in going to Kentucky, for which place their goods were intended, now offer them for ſale at the moſt reduced prices for caſh, produce, or approved notes at a ſhort date. The public are aſſured that the original coſt and carriage will only be put on the above goods.

Dec. 15, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THE *HOUSE that the ſubſcriber now lives in. The terms may be known by applying to*

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 15, 1796.

ANSWER OF THE SENATE
TO THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

WE thank you, Sir, for your faithful detailed exposure of the existing situation of our country; and we sincerely join in sentiments of gratitude to an overruling Providence, for the distinguished share of public prosperity, and private happiness, which the people of the United States so peculiarly enjoy.

We are fully sensible of the advantages that have resulted from the adoption of measures (which you have successfully carried into effect) to preserve peace, cultivate friendship, and promote civilization, amongst the Indian tribes, on the Western frontiers;—feelings of humanity, & the most solid political interest; equally encouraging the continuance of this system.

We observe with pleasure, that the delivery of the military posts, lately occupied by the British forces, within the territory of United States, was made with cordiality and promptitude, as soon as circumstances would admit; and that the other provisions of our treaties with Great Britain and Spain, that were objects of eventual arrangement, are about being carried into effect, with entire harmony and good faith.

The unfortunate, but unavoidable difficulties, that opposed a timely compliance with the terms of the Algerine treaty are much to be lamented: as they may occasion a temporary suspension of the advantages to be derived, from a solid peace with that power, and a perfect security from its predatory warfare; at the same time, the lively impressions that affected the public mind, on the redemption of our captive fellow citizens, afford the most laudable incentive to our exertions, to remove remaining obstacles.

We perfectly coincide with you in opinion, that the importance of our commerce demands a naval force, for its protection against foreign insult and depredation, and our solicitude to attain that object will always be proportionate to its magnitude.

The necessity of accelerating the establishment of certain useful manufactures, by the intervention of legislative aid and protection, and the encouragement due to agriculture, by the creation of boards, (composed of intelligent individuals) to patronize this primary pursuit of society, are subjects which will readily engage our most serious attention.

A national university may be converted to the most useful purpose.—The science of legislation, being so essentially dependent on the endowments of the mind, the public interests must receive effectual aid from the general diffusion of knowledge—and the United States will assume a more dignified station among the nations of the earth by the successful cultivation of the higher branches of literature.

A military academy may be likewise rendered equally important. To aid and direct the physical force of the nation, by cherishing a military spirit, enforcing a proper sense of discipline, and inculcating a scientific system of tactics, is consonant to the soundest maxims of public policy—connected with, and supported by such an establishment, a well regulated militia, constituting the natural defence of the county, would prove the most effectual, as well as economical, preservation of peace.

We cannot but consider, with serious apprehension, the inadequate compensations of the public officers, especially of those in the more important stations. It is not only the violation of the spirit of a public contract, but is an evil so extensive in its operation, and so destructive in its consequences, that we trust it will [illegible] pointed legislative attention.

We sincerely lament, that the conduct of the United States has [illegible] ly impressed with the [illegible] moderation and love of peace, [illegible] tenance of all their foreign relations, [illegible] trade should be so harrassed [illegible] and agents of the Republic throughout the extensive [illegible] the West-Indies.

Whilst we are confident that [illegible] complaint exists, that could [illegible] terruption of our tranquility, or [illegible] that republic from the bonds of [illegible] mented by the faith of treaties, we [illegible] but express our deepest regrets, that official communications have been made to us, indicating a more serious disturbance of our commerce. Although we cherish the expectation, that a sence of justice, and a consideration of our mutual interests will moderate their councils; we are not unmindful of the situation in which events may place us, nor unprepared to adopt that system of conduct, which, compatible with the dignity of a respectable nation, necessity may compel us to pursue.

We cordially acquiesce in the reflection, that the United States under the operation of the federal government, have experienced a most rapid aggrandizement and prosperity, as well political as commercial.

Whilst contemplating the causes that produce this auspicious result, we must acknowledge the excellence of the constitutional system, and the wisdom of the legislative provisions;—but we should be deficient in gratitude and justice, did we not attribute a great portion of these advantages, to the virtue, firmness and talents of your administration; which have been conspicuously displayed in the most trying times, and on the most critical occasions. It is, therefore, with the sincerest regret, that we now receive an official notification of your intentions to retire from the public employments of your country.

When we review the various scenes of your public life, so long and so successfully, devoted to the most arduous services civil & military,—as well during the struggles of the American revolution, as the convulsive periods of a recent date, we cannot look forward to your retirement, without our warmest affections and most anxious regards accompanying you; and without mingling with our fellow citizens at large, the sincerest wishes for your personal happiness, that sensibility and attachment can express.

The most effectual consolation that can offer for the loss we are about to sustain, arises from the animating reflection, that the influence of your example will extend to your successors, and the United States thus continue to enjoy, an able, upright, and energetic administration.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

☞ The PRINTER of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE having repeatedly called on those indebted to him to make payment—is under the necessity of informing them, that unless payment is made by the 1st of *January*, ensuing, all accounts of more than one year's standing will be immediately put in a train of recovery.—He hopes attention will be paid to this LAST NOTICE, which will supercede the necessity of taking measures which will prove disagreeable.

Pittsburgh: Printed by John Scull,